6: Abbeville--299 (1611) 1614 Tupinamba
116, 461

...They lead a happy and contented life and don't worry much about work. When they are not at war, they pass a part of their time in idleness and employ the rest in dancing, caouinner [MC: drinking feasts], hunting and fishing, more for food and recreation than to amass wealth....

7: Evreux--16 (1611-13) 1864 Tupinamba
116, 461, 152

The Tupinamba who had been summoned to build a fort for the French worked with great ardor showing by words and gestures a great energy. You would have said that they were going to a betrothal rather than to work. They did not stop laughing and playing with each other. Everyone went running to the pits to carry soil to the terraces. There was among them competition which was far from little as to the one who could make more trips and carry more baskets of earth.

No people are better than these when they want to work. They do not care for food or drink until they finish what they are doing. In the midst of hardships they never stop laughing, shouting, and singing to stimulate each other. If you are harsh with them and attempt to force them to work with threats, they never do good work; for they never force their children nor their slaves, but use only gentle ways.

7: Evreux--41 (1611-13) 1864 Tupinamba
116, 461, 622, 512

Their chiefs work like the lesser people, but their work is regulated. They get up at dawn, have their breakfast, then taking their wives and children with them, they go together, shouting, singing, and laughing to till their gardens. When the sun is strong, that is to say, about ten, they leave work and they go to eat and sleep. At two in the afternoon, when the heat decreases, they return to work until night.

8: Soares de Souza--319 (1570-87) 1851 Tupinamba
116, 241, 461

When the Tupinamba go to their plantations they work only from seven in the morning until noon, those who are very diligent until sunset. They do not eat in the meantime but after these hours when they return home.